Hibernation.

Most beasts do not hibernate, because they have the power of keeping up a uniform body-temperature in spite of the cold of winter. In the dormouse, marmot and many allied forms, however, as also in the hedgehog and in bats, we do find this winter sleep to occur. The lower animals, such as reptiles, frogs and efts, many fishes, spiders, shellfish and worms, also enter into this state. In preparing to hibernate, animals seek secluded and sheltered nooks, or burrow in the dry ground or in mud, or conceal themselves in moss or beneath the bark of trees. There they fall into a sleep, either uninterrupted or interrupted by intervals of activity, which endures more or less according to latitude and consequent length of winter. During this sleep the body-nest of warm-blooded animals falls greatly, as respiration and circulation take place very gently and slowly. The nutrition of the body is also affected very slowly, the fat of the body (generally considerable at the commencement of hibernation) being used up in the process, unless occasional awaking has given an opportunity for feeding. An annual period of repose, analogous to hibernation, also takes place during the dry season in many tropical animals—as in many reptiles, frogs and fishes. The tanrec, of Madagascar, which has a superficial resemblance to the hedgehog, also resembles it as to its annual torpor, and certain lemuroids which inhabit the same island, seem also to prepare for the torpor of the dry season by storing up a quantity of fat in their tails, which it is alleged, disappears by the time the period of activity has returned. Parallel with the periodic repose of animals is the winter inactivity of many plants, which (in temperate latitudes such as our own) drop their leaves, or if herbs, die down to shoot forth again with the advent of spring. During this time the sap retreats from the surface, and the processes of life come almost to a standstill, to be renewed with a rapidity and suddenness not inaptly termed a "burst of vegetation," at a period which varies according to the species. The annual torpor of animals is a prolongation for weeks or for months of that process, so familiar, yet so mysterious, called sleep. During it the functions of life are slackened in their operations, and the refreshment which sleep produces is not due to any accelerated nutrition, but to a temporary cessation of the wear and tear of activity.

The immediate cause of sleep is not yet satisfactorily known. It is intimately connected with some condition of the nervous centers, and it has been supposed that its immediate cause was a diminished quantity of blood in the brain; but as yet this view has not been adequately supported by facts. During sleep the limbs are generally relaxed, and the position assumed by the body is often that which the embryo had taken before birth. The nervous centers are also more or less completely cut off from external influences, the avenues of special sense being more or less obstructed by the position assumed by the body, by the closure of the eyelids, etc. Not only is this the case, but the very stimuli received fail to excite response unless they are of much more than ordinary intensity. Indeed, when exhaustion has been very great, and sleep long deferred, the stimuli are powerless, and the access of sleep becomes irresistible—as when Damiens slept on the rack. Ordinarily, the advent of darkness is the signal for sleep, but in nocturnal animals the period of daily repose is inverted. As the process of refreshment, induced by sleep, becomes more and more perfected, a slighter and slighter stimulus is alone needed to awaken the sleeper, till, at last, the mere changes of organic life suffice to arouse the nervous centers to their wonted activity. But although these centers are, during sleep, more or less deprived of commerce with the internal world, they still maintain a certain activity, as is evidenced by dreams which often elicit sound and slight movements even in the lower animals as well as in ourselves. It may, indeed, be that we always dream when asleep, though our dreams are generally forgotten immediately on awakening. This question cannot be absolutely determined, though on the whole it seems more probable that it is only in imperfect sleep that we dream. That our nervous centers are not entirely cut off from the external world is proved by our dreams being often influenced by sounds, smells or touches. Indeed, a very active commerce with the external world must take place in the abnormal sleep of the sleep-walker, who may so wonderfully adjust his movements to varied conditions around him. A mere local lethargy occurs in hypnotism, when the patient not only sees, hears and feels, but replies to questions and exercises his imagination in response to suggestions in the greatest readiness, while remaining utterly paralyzed as regards his voluntary actions. Plants, since they have no nervous system, can have nothing really similar to the sleep of animals, yet many plants assume special positions as to the parts of their frame with the approach of night. Foliage leaves will fold themselves, and flowers will close movements which as yet receive no adequate explanation.—*Contemporary Review.*

Make Your Homes Pleasant.

Endeavor to make your home both attractive and comfortable. Don't be so absorbed in business or so miserly as to forget home comforts. Home should be made the most attractive place on earth, for both parents and children; then, if their hearts are right, they will not desert it for enjoyment in forbidden places. Endeavor to make everything handy, convenient and in good taste. Procure home comforts for yourself and family. Don't be afraid of a little amusement at home. Young people must have it, older people need it. If your daughters need a musical instrument, try and procure one for them. They will learn that which will in a few years enliven your homes, and in after life your sons' and daughters' homes. Don't shut up your house lest the sun fade your carpets and your hearts. Don't be afraid of a little fun at home; it is a good antidote for dyspepsia and the blues. Who does not like the appearance of a bright and smiling face, in preference to a long and melancholy one?—*Florist's Friend.*

Andrew Jackson's Way.

Andrew Jackson's peculiar liking and respect for laboring men is picturesquely shown by a story related in the Nashville *Banner*. John Cryer, a mason, was on several occasions engaged to build chimneys at the Hermitage, and while at work often observed the most refined and wealthy people of Nashville coming to visit the general and his wife. The good mason, having more or less mortar ornamenting his clothes, would say to Jackson that he "would not go to the first table to eat"—that he "was not fit to appear in such elegant company." The general always replied: "You must go to the first table, sir; a laboring man ought to be as highly honored as any man in the community, for the support of the world depends on their labor. I will see that you are treated with proper respect at my table." Cryer, frequently laughing, said he had been more honored than any man in the world, for President Jackson had frequently waited on him and brought him brick and mortar, when his regular attendant was out of the way.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Deep Plowing.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* writes: Deep plowing is not in the favor it was a few years ago, and in some localities and soils it is absolutely injurious. Those who practice deep plowing do not commend it as the grand panacea for all the evils of poor soil and imperfect culture, as was common only a few years ago. Regard is and should be had to circumstances. Nobody now would think of deep plowing on a light sand with little vegetable matter on the surface. To turn this under ten, eight, or even six inches, is to almost irreparably ruin the field. I know strong heavy soils with clay subsoil where one deep plowing has required years of good culture and hundreds of loads of manure to get it into good condition for cropping. It is reasonable to suppose that this would be so. If we had manure enough to fertilize an acre to the depth of four inches, it will be less than half enough to fertilize eight inches deep, for the under strata is always poorer than the upper one, unless some previous deep plowing has reversed the natural order of things. And if it has, nature does its utmost to restore the true order. It is not only that natural manuring is always on the surface, but in dry weather and on dry soils fertility generally tends toward light and air. If the soil is always correctly saturated with water, fertility may "leach" out. But usually the tendency is the other way. Capillary attraction brings water with all it holds in solution, to the surface of the soil.

Salt as Manure.

Various experiments, says the *Journal of Horticulture*, have been made by M. Pelligot and others, to test the value of salt as a manure. The following summing up seems to have been arrived at: Salt should never be applied other than in a pulverous state, and never employed on impervious, cold and humid soils. The best manner to use it is to combine it with other manures, a dose of 200-weight to the acre being sufficient. When selected to destroy insects, it should be applied before sunrise. In the case of cereals, salt strengthens the stems and causes the ears to fill better, and the dissolution and assimilation of the phosphates and silicates. It acts vigorously on potatoes, and can be detected in their ashes to the extent of one-half per cent. Asparagus is a veritable glutton in the presence of salt. A dose of 300-weight per acre acts without fail on beets, injuring its value for sugar purposes, but enhancing it for the feeding of cattle. Colza has a marked predilection for salt as asparagus; and in Holland, where the culture of peas is so extensive, salt is something like a necessity. Mixed with hay in the proportion of four ounces to a hundred-weight, the fodder is more appetizing; but the best way to feed it to animals is to allow them to enjoy it in the form of rock salt.

Seasoning Food.

Many people have the idea that a finely-flavored dish must cost a great deal; that is a mistake; if you have untainted meat, or sound vegetables, or even Indian meal, to begin with, you can make it delicious with proper seasoning. One reason why French cooking is much nicer than any other is that it is seasoned with a great variety of herbs and spices; these cost very little; if you would buy a few cents' worth at a time you would soon have a good assortment. The best kinds are sage, thyme, sweet marjoram, tarragon, mint, sweet basil, parsley, bay leaves, cloves, mace, celery seed and onions. If you will plant the seed of any of these seven first mentioned in little boxes on your window-sill, or in a sunny spot in the yard, you can generally raise all you need. Gather and dry them as follows: Parsley and tarragon should be dried in June and July, just before flowering; mint in June and July; thyme, marjoram and savory in July and August; basil and sage in August and September. All herbs should be gathered in the sunshine, and dried by artificial heat; their flavor is best preserved by keeping them in air-tight tin cans, or in tightly-corked glass bottles.

About Alaska.

Alaska covers a territory as large as that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river and north of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina. The northern and central sections are largely prairies, on which grows heavy grass which makes excellent hay. There are in the territory about 1,800 men who would be capable immediately of exercising the rights of citizenship. Sitka has a white male population of about 600 and about 300 male adult Russians. The Russian church has a membership of 8,000 in the territory. The Yukon river is said to have a larger volume of water than the Mississippi. It is seventy miles wide across its five mouths and intervening delta, and 1,000 miles above its mouth it is, in some places, twenty miles from main bank to main bank. It is navigable for 1,500 miles five months in the year for light draught steamers. In the northern part of the territory it is cold in the winter and hot in summer, the thermometer ranging from seventy degrees below zero to 110 above; but in the southern section the winter temperature is about the same as that of the State of Georgia and the summer temperature about equal to Minnesota. There are about 7,000 of what is called the Aleut population, who are described as about on a par, in all matters of education and citizenship, with the Mexican population received into citizenship with New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. The Indian population is reckoned to be from 30,000 to 60,000.

The country is absolutely without government, and there is no protection for life or property. The fur interests of Alaska are the most valuable in the world, and the fisheries are equally as valuable. Cod and salmon are found in inexhaustible numbers and of the finest kind. Eighteen vessels from San Francisco last season took 3,000 tons of cod off the coast of Southern Alaska. The finest salmon sell in Alaska for one cent each. Then there are the valuable fish of commerce—herring, halibut and others; also oil fisheries, the oulican and others. In the way of minerals, iron, coal, copper and gold are found. The coal is so fine that the Russian war steamers always take it in preference to any other. As to agriculture, oats and barley grow on the Yukon river. There are fine prairies covered with grass, excellent for grazing, and which makes good hay. Vegetables of all kinds are raised and the country abounds in small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, etc. Under acts of Congress the United States government charges a tax on seal skins taken in Alaska. The total amount paid into the treasury from such tax since the purchase of Alaska and up to December 31, 1879, was $2,847,042.07.

A sugar mill to weigh 200,000 pounds including a heavy and superior made 300-horse power engine, will, it is said be soon erected in Louisiana. It will rank among the largest establishments of the kind in the world.

Ætna is again tranquil, its summit is once more covered with snow, and an ascent is contemplated, with a view to examine the alterations caused in the crater by the recent eruptions.

NEWS NOTES.

Eastern and Middle States.

A few mornings ago Johnson C. Whittaker, the colored cadet at the West Point military academy, was found in his room with his feet bound and his ears slit. He said that during the night he had been attacked by three men in masks. An investigation was at once begun by the military authorities.

Robert H. McCurdy and Herman D. Allfriend, who had been partners in one of the largest dry goods houses in New York, died the other day almost at the same hour and of the same disease.

The New York court of appeals has reaffirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Cheshire Cox, under the sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Hall.

The Connecticut Republican State convention met in New Haven, a few days ago, and chose twelve delegates to the national convention at Chicago. A resolution was adopted that the convention "pledges itself and the constituency which it represents to the hearty, vigorous and loyal support of the nominee of the Republican national convention at Chicago."

The Rhode Island State election resulted in no choice for governor and lieutenant-governor, and the election of those officers is therefore thrown into the general assembly, which is largely Republican. The other Republican candidates on the general ticket were elected.

By an explosion of gas at a colliery near Girardville, Pa., William Orinage and C. Conrad were fatally and three other men seriously injured.

Mrs. Lydia Dickinson, widow of United States Senator Dickinson, died in New York city a few days ago, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Dickinson was a woman of many accomplishments and in her day a leader of Washington society.

During the first quarter of 1880, 35,826 emigrants arrived at the port of New York, while for the same period last year there were only 11,114 arrivals. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1880, 163,656 emigrants arrived, while for the period ended March 31, 1879, the number of arrivals was 53,833.

Several speculators in New York and London have got up a corner on opium. Of the four thousand cases in the world, it is estimated that the ring has about three thousand in its possession. The speculators began to purchase at $4.50 per pound, and the present price in London is $6.50.

A few mornings ago the wind at Mount Washington, N. H., blew at the rate of 114 miles an hour and the thermometer recorded twelve degrees below zero.

The second trial of Jesse Billings for the murder of his wife was begun at Ballston, N. Y., a few days since.

Some twenty-five or thirty women voted for school officers under the new law at the Albany municipal election the other day.

Western and Southern States.

John Smith, a convict in jail at Jefferson City, Mo., quarreled with Martin Broderick, another convict, and struck him over the head with a spade, inflicting fatal injuries. Smith then started with spade in hand to escape from prison, but was halted by the guard, who called upon him to surrender. He refused and advanced in a threatening manner, when the guard shot him dead.

Twenty-five divorces were granted by the court in session at Sherman, Texas, within two weeks.

A herd of 23,800 cattle are being driven from Oregon to Montana; 120 mounted men do the driving, and the outfit includes provision wagons, arms and ammunition, 800 horses and forty dogs. The journey is made slowly, a day's travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed will be lessened when hot weather comes on, in order not to get the beasts into bad condition.

J. H. Rohrer, defaulting cashier of the late savings bank of Louisville, Ky., for embezzling $10,000 from the bank has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. The aged prisoner pleaded guilty and received the lightest punishment that the law allows.

The Iowa Democrats, in State convention assembled at Burlington, nominated delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati.

A fire at Dixon, Ill., destroyed several mills and minor buildings, causing a loss of over $200,000. During the fire a terrible explosion occurred, killing two men and badly injuring several others.

One coach containing twenty passengers of a train on the Bellaire and Southwestern railroad went over a trestle eighteen miles from Bellaire, Ohio, and a number of persons were killed or injured.

Samuel Robinson (colored) was hanged at Leesburg, Va., for the murder of Edward Thomas in October, 1879; and Amos Wooten (also colored) was hanged at Bennettsville, S. C., for burning and robbing a mill, this being the first execution in the State under the new law against arson.

The Oregon Democratic State convention has elected six delegates to the national convention.

A suit pending in the United States court at Chicago concerning an oleomargarine patent has brought out the fact that oleomargarine has a sale in this country of 88,000,000 pounds per annum.

General Hatch's command of United States troops has had a fierce fight with Apache Indians in the Arizona mountains. The Indians were well fortified in rifle pits, but were finally defeated, losing about thirty warriors.

From Washington.

The Senate has rejected the nominations of ex-Congressman Lynch (colored) and Deputy Collector John S. Burton for supervisors of the census from Mississippi.

The House committee on banking and currency has decided to report a bill repealing that portion of the internal revenue laws requiring two-cent stamps upon bank checks.

William A. Newell, of New Jersey, has been nominated to be governor of Washington Territory.

Our consul at Cork reports a great increase in emigration from the south of Ireland to the United States.

The President has granted a pardon to Judge Wright, recently sentenced to jail for assaulting the Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-secretary of the interior. The pardon releases the judge from imprisonment upon the payment of the fine of $1,000 which was a portion of his sentence.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James B. Angell, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China; John F. Swift, of California, and William H. Trescot, of South Carolina, to be commissioner to China, to constitute, with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country, a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two governments now pending between the same as may be confided to it; Charles A. Adams, of Colorado, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Bolivia.

The House private lands committee has decided favorably upon the bill relating to the Sutillion grant, which refers to about one-third of San Francisco. The object of the bill is to allow the San Francisco land association to enter the courts and contest its claim to the property there. If the claim is favorably adjudicated, the government is to pay to the association the value of the property, amounting to about $20,000,000.

Foreign News.

Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation as chancellor of the German empire on account of an adverse vote in the bundesrath on a bill imposing imperial stamp duties; but the emperor refused to accept his resignation.

Charles Parnell, the Irish agitator, has been elected to the English parliament from Cork as a home ruler.

Queen Olga, of Greece, has been delivered of a daughter.

A South American continental exhibition is to take place at Buenos Ayres in September.

The Duchess of Newcastle has just been married to Tom Hohler, an opera singer. He is her second husband, and was the cause of her separation, a few years ago, from the Duke of Newcastle, who died last year.

An American citizen, accused of the murder of a Turk at Constantinople, was recently tried before the American consul-general, and being found guilty of manslaughter was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The Turkish minister of foreign affairs protested against the right of the American consul to try the case, and demanded the prisoner's surrender, which was refused.

The British steamer Darlia has been sunk by a collision on the river Danube. Eleven passengers and five of the crew were drowned.

Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, has received the freedom of the city of Cork for his services in behalf of Ireland.

The peace strength of the German army until March 31, 1880, has been fixed at 427,270 men.

The wife of President Diaz, of Mexico, is dead.

A London dispatch says that "the seven hundred men, boys, girls, priests and foreigners sacrificed at Mandalay, Burmah, for the restoration of the king's health, were buried alive—not burned, as previously stated—under the towers of the city walls. The deed was done to appease the evil spirits."

Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Geraldine, a promising racer, broke her back while exercising at Newmarket, England. She had been entered for a number of prominent races in England this year.

Eleven persons were killed and several wounded by the explosion of a still in a cognac manufactory in London.

Many persons have perished in floods in Asia Minor.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

A communication from the postmaster-general, recommending that the salary of the assistant attorney-general for the postoffice department be made equal to that of other assistant attorneys-general, was referred.

Mr. Coke introduced a bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peoria and Miami Indians in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes. Referred.

The joint resolution to allow the employees of the government printing office holidays with pay was read a third time and passed.

Information was received that the Vice-President would be absent some days and the Hon. Allen G. Thurman was chosen to preside during such absence of the Vice-President.

A House joint resolution to lend flags to the Good Templars encampment in Chicago, in August, 1880, was passed. Yeas, 37; nays, 20.

The House joint resolution granting the use of artillery, tents, etc., at the soldiers reunion, to be held at Central City, Neb., in September, 1880, was taken up, and after technical amendments, was passed.

Mr. Logan submitted a resolution calling for information in reference to the recent mutilation of one of the cadets at West Point. Messrs. Eaton and Maxey thought the resolution premature. Mr. Logan modified his resolution so as to request the President to transmit such information as in his judgment would not be incompatible with the public interests. In remarks on the resolution, Mr. Logan said the reports regarding the outrage were extraordinary and he wanted the facts. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Voorhies, Burnside, Bruce and Hoar, but the morning hour having expired it went over.

The House resolution authorizing the printing of 30,000 copies of the report on the manufacture of sugar from beets, prepared by Commissioner Le Duc, was passed; also, the House resolution for the printing of 500,000 copies of the report of the commissioner for the year 1879. The resolution for printing 5,000 additional copies of the report of the naval observatory on the eclipse of 1879 was passed.

The Geneva award bill was informally taken up for the purpose of allowing Mr. McDonald to speak upon it. He supported his proposed substitute for the bill reported by the committee on the judiciary. The substitute makes the first class of claims those resulting from damages by Confederate cruisers; the second class, claims for two per cent. additional interest on former awards; the third class, claims for reimbursement for war risks. It also allows interest at six instead of four per cent. on judgments hereafter rendered. He contended that the award fund is a national indemnity collected by the United States as a nation from Great Britain as a nation. It was not merely an award for damages, but a satisfaction of a national claim.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Bruce to reimburse colored depositors for losses incurred by the failure of the Freedman's bank.

The bill ratifying the Ute agreement was finally passed by a vote of thirty-seven yeas to sixteen nays.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill forfeiting the unearned lands included in the grant made to the Oregon Central railroad company. Referred.

Messrs. Davis, of Illinois, Hoar, Blaine, Thurman and Bayard took part in an animated discussion on the Geneva award bill.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill granting right of way to the North river railroad company. Referred.

House.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. The bill is accompanied by a short report which states that the estimate of the navy department amounted to $14,603,520.45. Of this sum the committee recommends the appropriation of $14,385,797.70, being a reduction of $218,023.75 from the estimates. The naval bill of last year appropriated $14,029,968.95, or $355,828.75 less than the present bill.

To the army appropriation bill Mr. Sparks, under direction of the military committee, offered the following as an additional section: "No money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

Mr. McCook offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information regarding the alleged outrage at West Point, but Mr. Aiken objected.

The House received the following message from the President: "In response to the resolution of the House of February 12, on the subject of negotiations concerning the emigration of Chinese to the United States, I transmit herewith a report of the secretary of state, to whom the matter was referred." The report of Secretary Evarts says: "No information has yet been received which enables me to say more than that our representations have been accepted in an amicable spirit and with respectful consideration, and that a satisfactory solution can be reasonably anticipated from the negotiations thus opened and in progress."

Mr. Warner introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to transmit subsidiary silver coins through the mails as third-class matter; also, establishing a bureau of mines and mining, manufactures and statistics, in the interior department, and changing the designation of the bureau of statistics to that of the bureau of commerce.

Mr. Chalmers introduced a joint resolution reciting that as the recent purchase of Federal bonds by the secretary of the treasury have produced marked and sudden fluctuations in the New York stock market, it shall be unlawful for the secretary of the treasury to purchase any bonds without giving one week's notice.

Mr. Geddes introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment that no person shall be eligible to the office of President for more than two terms.

Mr. Ewing made a long speech in support of the amendment to the army appropriation bill forbidding the use of United States troops at the polls. The amendment was then passed by a strict party vote of 116 yeas to 93 nays, after which the bill was passed by a vote of 118 yeas to 95 nays.

Mr. Wells, from the appropriation committee, reported the Indian appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Carlisle, from the committee on ways and means, reported back the bill amending the laws relating to internal revenue. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Thompson submitted the conference report upon the census bill, and after some debate upon a point of order the report was agreed to.

Bravely Rescued.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of a recent date says: Yesterday afternoon a party of ladies and gentlemen, many of them Northern visitors here, went up to the locks to view the waterway of Augusta. The party scattered about over the works admiring the masonry and immense water power poured into the canal from the river. It so happened that one of the ladies, Mrs. Davidson, of Cambridge, Mass., was sitting upon the large projecting beam of one of the gates which had just been opened for the passage of a Petersburg boat going up the river, and near her, upon the same beam was J. J. Doughty. Attached to the beam was a lever—at the time holding up one of the under gates which had been opened to admit water from the river for the passage of the boat. The lever sustains an immense weight in this way, and is secured to the beam by means of a peg easily removed or inserted. Mrs. Davidson inadvertently knocked out this peg with her foot, throwing up with terrible force the lever upon which she sat and hurling her into the water beneath. Mr. Doughty, who was sitting some little distance off, did not witness her accident; a startling splash thirty feet below him was the first intimation of what had happened. Leaping from the beam, he started to pull off his coat, but recognizing the situation of the lady, who even then was drowning, he leaped down and was swimming at the sinking lady's side in a moment. With a calmness and gratitude equal only to the heroism of the rescuer, Mrs. Davidson could only grasp him and say, "Oh! you are so kind." "Never mind," said Mr. Doughty, "just hold me a little lighter around the neck, and you shall not drown." With commendable coolness she loosened her hold and held him lightly about the neck, as she was told; while Mr. Doughty, with herculean strokes, swam up to the gates and succeeded in supporting himself and charge. His friends on land above, who had been wild with fear, now shouted to the boat which was nearly 100 yards up the river. As soon as possible they returned, and Mr. Doughty and Mrs. Davidson were landed safe upon the banks.

The Slippers on the Tomb.

Churchyard literature comprises many specimens of the laconic epitaph, but hardly any so noteworthy as one in the New church, at Amsterdam, consisting simply of two Flemish words, "*Eiffen nyt*," meaning exactly. The following is the history of this brief epitaph, as transcribed in my old scrapbook—I don't remember where I got it: These words are inscribed on an ancient monument of whitish marble, on which there is also sculptured a pair of slippers. The story runs that a gentleman who was tolerably wealthy, and loved above all things good living conceived the notion that he would only live a certain number of years, and, desirous to leave none of his wealth unenjoyed, he made a nice calculation of his fortune, which he so apportioned for every year he was to live (according to his notion) as to last exactly the same time with his life. Curiously enough, it so happened that his calculations did not deceive him, for he died exactly at the time he had previously reckoned, and had then so far exhausted his estate that, after paying his debts, there was nothing left but a pair of slippers. His relatives buried him, and caused the slippers to be carved on his tomb, with the laconic epitaph, "Exactly."—*Notes and Queries.*

What the Stars Foretell for 1881.

Those who study the stars, says an exchange, will have plenty of occupation in the coming years. The index-hand on the celestial dial-plate points to events of momentous import. The four great planets reach their nearest point to the sun more nearly together than they have done for almost two thousand years. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, with their strong pull and pull all together, they will create some unusual disturbance in the chaotic elements that make up the sun's fiery mass. The forces of the new spot-cycle are now in active operation, and those who have closely watched the influence of the solar disturbance on climatic conditions predict a hot summer from the heat-waves that follow the commencement of the tremendous solar outbreaks. The hidden chambers of the great pyramid have given forth in oracular fashion momentous prophecies for 1881 to the few disciples who have faith in their teachings, and astrologers cast strange horoscopes from the unusual planetary combinations.

Tom, Dick and Harry are now appearing with their Grandfather's recipes for Coughs, etc., and seeking a fortune through advertising, but the people know the value of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and will take no other. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., Will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. See their advertisement in this paper headed, "On 30 Days Trial."

Catholic Americans and Others! Send 6 cents for specimen of *The Illustrated Catholic American*, 11 Barclay St., New York. Bright pictures, stories, poems, and sketches.

Lyon's Heel Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

For sore throat, gargle with Piso's Cure, mixed with a little water. Relief is instant.

GROCERS keep C. Gilbert's Starches.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, *FREE OF CHARGE*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.*

Daughters, Wives and Mothers, Dr. MARCHISI'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with testimonials and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	10¾@	11¾
Calves—State Milk	05 @	07
Sheep	06¼@	07
Lambs	07¾@	07¾
Hogs—Live	04¾@	04¾
Dressed	05¾@	06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	$ 6 25 @	$ 6 75
Western, good to fancy	6 20 @	7 00
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 36¼@	1 37¼
No. 1 White	1 31 @	1 32¼
Rye—State	87 @	89
Barley—Two-Rowed State	62 @	65
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	53 @	54
Southern Yellow	55¼@	56¾
Oats—White State	47¾@	48
Mixed Western	45 @	46
Hay—Bound grass	80 @	90
Straw—Long Rye	1 00 @	1 00
Hops—State, 1879	22 @	28
Pork—Mess	11 25 @	11 37
Lard—City Steam	7 40 @	7 40
Butter—State Dairy	27 @27¾	Reduced 27¾
Wool—State and Penn. XX	48 @	50
Butter—State Creamery	31 @	37
Dairy	25 @	30
Western Imitation Creamery	27 @	32
Factory	21 @	29
Cheese—State Factory	12 @	14¾
Skims	05 @	10
Western	10 @	14
Eggs—State and Penn.	13½@	15¾
Potatoes, Early Rose, State, bbl	1 25 @	1 50
BUFFALO.		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	$ 25 @	$ 75
Wheat—Red Winter	1 23 @	1 25
Corn—New Western	48¼@	48¾
Oats—State	44 @	45
Barley—Two-Rowed State	65 @	70
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	05¾@	06¾
Sheep	06 @	08
Hogs	05¾@	06¾
Flour—Western and Minn. Fat	$ 75 @	$ 25
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	53 @	54
Oats—Extra White	45 @	51
Rye—State	85 @	90
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	45 @	47
Unwashed	42 @	47½
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05¾@	06¾
Sheep	06 @	08
Lambs	08 @	08
Hogs	06¾@	06¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penna. choice and fancy	5 00 @	5 25
Wheat—Penna. Red	1 23¾@	1 25¾
Amber	1 27 @	1 27
Rye—State	87 @	88
Corn—State Yellow	53¾@	54
Oats—State White	42 @	43
Butter—Creamery extra	36 @	37
Cheese—New York Factory	14¼@	14¾
Petroleum—Crude	07 @07¼	Reduced 07¼

He was of a scientific turn, she of a sentimental cast. "You see, Amelia, the law of gravitation keeps the earth just so far from the sun all the time, and the centrifugal force of the centripetal motion, or something of that sort, makes it revolve." "Dear me, John," said she, 'is that so? I thought 'twas love that made the world go round." "Well, yes, I suppose it does; but not in a technical sense." "I don't want any technical sense. If you can't talk sentimental nonsense, you can go calling on some girl that reads the magazines and knows all about science, so there!" and it took half an hour of his best endeavor to place himself back in the same spot in her affections that he was before the scientific discussion began.—*New Haven Register.*

At a hunters' drive on the St. Joe river, in Spokan county, Washington Territory, recently, the Indians killed 983 deer.

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